

Wiltshire Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1837.

No. 876.

THE KING AND THE ANTELOPE; OR PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.

The court of Raharam, the fifth king of Persia, was one of the gayest companies that ever encircled the Sassanian throne. There have been periods in the history of the country when the palace has exhibited superior splendour; there have been times of greater luxury and reigns when wit has flourished with more brilliancy, but never perhaps has there been an age in which active amusements and bodily diversion have been so systematically and incessantly pursued. The understanding of the monarch might be rated considerably above the average of kingly intellect; yet a candid and impartial observer would probably have characterized him as restless rather than enterprising, ingenious rather than wise. He was yet young when he ascended the throne, and that ambition which belonged to his nature, having never been directed by prudent counsellors to objects worthy of his possessor's talents and station, led him to seek the distinction accorded to feats of bodily strength and skill, rather than to bend his energies to those pursuits of which the scene was the cabinet and not the field, of which the reward was the approbation of the wise, and the result the happiness of the country. The courtier of course had the taste of his master; and to hurl the lance, to draw the bow, and to rein the struggling steed, and to follow the flying deer, soon became the only occupations of the attendants of Raharam.

In all the undertakings of the king, the chief object which he sought was the applause of those around him. Whenever he went into the fields the ladies of his court accompanied him; and the wonder and delight which they testified at any extraordinary feat of skill, constituted abundant recompense for the trouble which he had taken. Among the females attached to his court was one who, though less personally attractive perhaps than any other in the circle, possessed by the commanding vigour of her intellect, and the winning gentleness of her temper, a greater influence than any over the heart of the monarch. The mild intelligence that dwelt in every feature of her countenance, gave to her face a power which was denied to the more sparkling eye and the more blushing cheek. Notwithstanding all the efforts to gain the smiles of his lady, the king never found that to his hopes she responded with all the gratification he could have wished to inspire. Her smile when won was always mingled with a shade either of regret or contempt. In truth she loved Raharam, and was grieved to see his powers applied to ends so little worthy of his dignity; she wished him to be withdrawn from enterprises so insignificant, to others which would adorn his station and exalt his name.

"Surely," she would sometimes say to him, throwing the advice in an impersonal form, "surely, sire, those persons who are eminent for mental or political greatness, command a larger portion of esteem than those who have become distinguished for physical dexterity, in which, in truth, any one could obtain the same proficiency who would abandon himself to them in the same degree."

To suggestions like these the monarch lent an unwilling ear, and generally managed to forget them as soon as they were concluded.

After many an unsuccessful trial, the king had at length become able to execute a feat which he had long laboured for, and was now anxious that his courtiers and ladies should be spectators of the display. He carried them, before, to the plain, and an antelope was found, asleep. The monarch discharged an arrow with such precision as to graze its ear. The animal awoke, and put up its hind hoof to its ear, to brush off the fly by which he perceived himself annoyed. As the hoof was passing above his head another arrow from the royal bow fastened it to his horn. The exulting Raharam turned from the congratulations of the throng to his favorite lady, expecting to receive her warmest praises. Vexed to see that she squandered upon an unworthy trick which, properly applied, might have enlarged the empire and consummated mighty revolution, she coolly replied, "Practice makes perfect."

Enraged at this uncourtly observation, the king instantly ordered her to be carried to the mountains and there exposed to perish. The order was promptly obeyed; and the lady was left alone in the middle of a mountain forest, and the train returned to the place.

About four years after the events described above, Raharam was walking with his minister near the plain where he had pierced the hoof of the antelope.

"It was here," said the king in a musing mood, "that my rashness destroyed a lady for a thoughtless speech; and I

was deprived of the only person whom I ever loved. The place which she occupied in my heart has never been supplied. Why was an order dictated by passing passion executed with such fatal precision? It is the curse of royalty, that while the resolution of kingly plans is controlled by the weakness of humanity, the irrevocable decision of divinity presides over their execution. To the rashness and errors of ordinary men is granted the blessing of timely repentance; but the discovery of this wrong by an erring king, only wakes a barren anguish."

While the king thus soliloquised, his walk brought him within sight of a small cottage, almost hidden among the trees, at the door of which he beheld with amazement a young and delicate female carrying a cow upon her shoulder up a flight of twenty steps. Astonished at a circumstance so extraordinary, he immediately sent his minister to inquire by what means such unusual strength was brought to reside in a form so frail. The minister returned with the information that the lady said her secret should be revealed to none but Raharam, and to him only, on his condescending to visit her alone. The king instantly went, and when he had ascended to her room, desired her to explain the remarkable sight.

"Four years ago," she replied, "I took possession of this upper room. Soon after my arrival, I bought a small calf which I regularly carried up and down the steps, once every day. This exercise I have never interrupted, and the improvement of my strength has kept pace with the increasing weight of the animal."

The monarch began to repeat his admiration of what he had seen, but she bade him not to lavish praise where praise was not due. "Practice makes perfect," said the lady in her natural voice, and at the same time lifting her veil, displayed the features of her whom he had mourned as dead. The king recognised and embraced his favorite; delighted with that love which had led her to pass four solitary years in an endeavor to regain his favor. Struck, too, by the visible logic of so conductive an example, he perceived that of those bodily feats which he valued so highly, the most extraordinary were easily possible to time and perseverance; and he resolved, upon the spot, to abandon so poor an ambition, and to consecrate the remainder of his life, to acts that should command the respect of virtue, and win the regard of fame.

From "Courtship and Marriage," by the Rev. J. M. Davis.

What constitutes a Betrothment?

The most interesting and decisive period in the history of courtship remains to be considered. We have endeavored to conduct the inquirer after truth along, from one step to another, till we have brought him to that point when he is prompted, not only by the affections, but by a regard for his own character and the character of his friend, to make those declarations of attachment and love, which, if reciprocated, shall prepare the way for the assumption of obligations the most binding and solemn. What, then, is the nature of betrothment? And what are the circumstances which will render it null and void?

I remark that a matrimonial engagement does not consist in any of the civilities and courtesies of life which a gentleman may extend to a lady. It is not unfrequently the case, however, that these are mistaken for declarations of love, and the announcement is made at once that such persons are engaged. Such is the imprudence of friends often, and more frequently of the lady herself, that the politeness and attention, which is ever due between the sexes, are construed into proposals for matrimony, and a young gentleman hears the report of his engagement while, as yet, not even a dream of the thing has passed his own mind. By such imprudence the lady severs herself from the society, perhaps, of an honorable and polished mind, and brings upon herself and friends the mortification and disappointment which will inevitably follow in such cases. If a gentleman attend a lady to church, if he escort her to the public assembly, if he occasionally visit her for the sake of good society, the report is not unfrequently set on foot, by some mischief-maker or indiscreet friend, that the parties are engaged to be married.

Neither does an engagement consist in any politeness or social intercourse which a lady may extend to a gentleman.

There are young gentlemen, however, of such consummate vanity, as to suppose that such treatment is nothing less than the strongest intimation of personal attachment. If a lady so much as look at them, they fancy it must be a love affair, and equivalent to the most direct proposals for matrimony. A smile, a compliment, a social interview, a walk or ride

of pleasure, is set down by such conceited cockcombs, as the most unequivocal declaration of love. They tell of the conquests they have made, with an air of triumph, and never know their mistake till they learn it in that reserve and neglect which their conduct so richly deserves.

Neither does an engagement consist in any of those preliminary steps, which are so important in order to a just estimate of the character and qualifications of the person with whom you would be united for life.

Many persons, however, imagine that every such step is a commitment. While the individual is only forming that wise estimate, and making those judicious investigations, which every one is bound to make, in the affair, by a regard to his own happiness—and that of others—he is considered as fairly committed, without the possibility of honorable retreat. But this is all wrong, whether it be the sentiment of individuals or public sentiment. The very object of his researches is to ascertain if the character and qualifications of the person are such as will make him a happy companion for life. Without such investigation he might as well commit his interest, in this matter, to a lady he had never beheld. He might as well be betrothed, as heathen children, by their parents, without his consent of knowledge, and while yet in a state of infancy. He might as well blindfold himself, and rush into a great assembly and select a companion at random. Parents must suppose their daughters little else than angels, if they expect to betroth them in this manner. And if young ladies are so superficial in character and accomplishments, as not to admit of such honorable and wise scrutiny, they had better give up the idea of married life, and become nuns at once. Such should be the sentiments on this subject, that every young gentleman should feel himself at liberty to make every necessary investigation of character, without subjecting himself to the report of being engaged, or of other than honorable intentions, if, disappointed, he sees fit to retire.

Neither does an engagement consist in the most unqualified declaration of love on the part of either the gentleman or lady. This may all be, yet no obligations are assumed, no contract is formed. And yet there are those who suppose that declarations of attachment impose an obligation on their friend which cannot be resisted or violated. The gentleman, whose province it always is first to make such disclosures, considers that when he has done this, he has secured by right his object. But not so. The lady may be wholly unprepared for such an event. Such a disclosure may be made before she has made the necessary inquiries and investigations herself. Such a declaration may be made when she had no suspicion of an attachment existing, and whilst her own engagements and circumstances do not admit of her entertaining such proposals for a moment. It is true, such a disclosure on the part of a gentleman, imposes certain duties on the female. If her circumstances are such as to render an engagement impossible, she is bound by every principle to acquaint him immediately with the fact, and keep the transaction a secret. If her circumstances are such as to render it proper for her to enter into a matrimonial engagement, it is proper then that she make his proposals a matter of immediate and serious consideration. If she is satisfied with his character, and entertains such an affection for him as will render a union happy, she has nothing left to do but to make known to him, in a modest and affectionate manner, her acceptance of his proposals. But if, after due consideration, inquiry, and deliberation, she is conducted to a contrary conclusion, she should lose no time in informing him of the fact, in a way least likely to wound his sensibilities, or mortify his pride. She will consider it too, both a dictate of modesty and prudence and honor, to disclose the circumstance to no living being.

A matrimonial engagement, then, is when the parties, having made mutual disclosures of affection for each other, in view of such disclosures, bind themselves, by promises, to become each other's wedded companion for life. There must be a contract formed, in which the parties pledge themselves to each other for life, or there can be no matrimonial engagement. Nothing short of this can be accounted a betrothment, and nothing more is necessary to its perfection.

REMARKABLE STORY.

From a notice of Illustrations of Human Life, a new work, by the author of *Tremaine* and *De Vere*, in the New Monthly Magazine for April.

The story to which we shall now advert, has the double value of being told, we presume, on Mr. Ward's personal knowledge, and of illustrating the extraordinary chances on which human life is

sometimes suffered to depend. The circumstances occurred to the well known Evan Nepean, in the Home Department. The popular version of the story had been, that he was warned by a vision to save the lives of three or four men condemned to die, but relieved; and who, but for the vision, would have perished, through the under-Secretary's neglect in forwarding the reprieve. On Sir Evan's being subsequently asked how far this story was true, his answer was: "The narrative romances a little, but what it alludes to was the most extraordinary thing that ever happened to me." The simple facts, as told by himself, are these: One night, during his office as under-Secretary, he felt the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined; he was in perfect health, had dined early, and had nothing whatever on his mind to keep him awake. Still, he found all his attempts to sleep impossible, and from eleven till two in the morning, had never closed an eye. At length, weary of this struggle, and as the twilight was breaking, (it was in summer,) he determined to try what would be the effect of a walk in the park. There he saw nothing but the sleepy sentinels. But, in his walk, happening to pass the Home Office several times, he thought of letting himself in with his key, though without any particular object. The book of entries of the day before still lay on the table, and through sheer listlessness he opened it. The first thing he saw appalled him—"A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution." The execution had been appointed for the next day. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the "minutes;" he could not find it there. In alarm, he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing street, knocked him up, (it was then past three,) and asked him if he knew any thing of the reprieve being sent. In great alarm, the chief clerk could not remember. "You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan, "recollect yourself; it must have been sent."

The chief clerk said that he now recollected he had sent it to the clerk of the Crown, whose business it was to forward it to York.

"Good," said Sir Evan. "But have you his receipt and certificate that it is gone?"

"No."

"Then come with me to his house; we must find him, it is so early." It was four, and the clerk of the Crown lived in Chancery-lane. There was no hackney-coach to be seen, and they almost ran. They were just in time. The clerk of the Crown had a country house, and, meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astonished at the visit of the under-Secretary of State at such an hour, he was still more so at his business.

"Heavens!" cried he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk!" It was brought. Sir Evan sent to the post office for the truest and fleetest express. The reprieve reached York next morning just at the moment the unhappy men were ascending the cart.

With Sir Evan Nepean, we fully agree in regarding this little narrative as one of the most extraordinary that we have ever heard. We shall go further even than he acknowledged, and say, that, to us it appears striking evidence of what we should conceive a superior interposition. It is true that no ghost appears, nor is any prompting voice audible; yet the result depended upon so long a succession of what seemed chances, and each of these chances was at once so improbable and so necessary, that we are almost compelled to regard the whole as matter of an influence not to be attributed to man. If the first link of the chain might pass for a common occurrence—as, undoubtedly, fits of wakefulness will happen without any discoverable ground in the state of either body or mind—still, what could be less in the common course of things than thus waking, he should take it into his head to get up and take a walk in the park at two in the morning? Yet, if he had, like others, contented himself with taking a walk round his chamber, or enjoying the cool air at his window, not one of the succeeding events could have occurred, and the men must have been sacrificed. Or, if, when he took this walk, he had been content with getting rid of the feverishness of the night, and returned to his bed, the chain would have been broken; for what was more out of the natural course of events than that, at two in the morning, the idea should come into the head of any man to go to his office, and sit down in the lonely rooms of his department, for no purpose of business or pleasure, but simply from not knowing what to do with himself? Or, if, when he had let himself into those solitary rooms, the book of entries had not lain on the table; (and this we presume to

have been among the chances, as we can scarcely suppose books of this official importance to be generally left to their fate among the servants and messengers of the office;) or, if the entry, instead of being on the first page that opened to his eye, had been on any other, even the second, as he never might have taken the trouble of turning the page; or if he and the chief clerk had been five minutes later at the clerk of the Crown's house, and, instead of finding him at the moment of getting into his carriage, had been compelled to incur the delay of bringing him back from the country, all the preceding events would have been useless. The people would have died at York, for even as it was, there was not a moment to spare; they were stopped on the very verge of execution.

The remarkable feature of the whole is, that the chain might have been snapped at every link, and that every link was equally important. In the calculation of the probability of any one of these occurrences, a mathematician would find the chances very hard against it; but the calculation would be prodigiously raised against the probability of the whole. If it is asked whether a sufficient ground for this high interposition is to be discovered in saving the lives of a few wretched culprits, who, as frequent in such cases, probably returned to their wicked trade as soon as they escaped, and only plunged themselves into deeper iniquity, the answer is, that it is not for us, in our ignorance, to mete out the value of a human life, however criminal in the eyes of heaven.

CREDIT, the mighty lever by which this country has been lifted up to the elevation it now has among the nations of the world, is also another object of the Globe's especial attack. The men who "do business on borrowed capital," is now said, *ought to break*—for this is a little too unpopular now—but "*millionaires*," "*mammoth merchant*," is the new term intended to signify a like idea. Again, this Utopian chimera of a specie currency is but another term for hostility to credit; for specie can be the currency only where credit cannot exist—not in a new and free country, never—but in an old one, such as Turkey, Italy, or Spain. Is it not a curiosity in this enlightened age of the world, 1837, that that new and powerful agent of civilization, credit, must in the United States of America be made the especial object of defence? If any thing was necessary to prove that our rulers were behind the age in which they lived, and were fast relapsing into barbarism, we should want no fuller proof than their hostility to credit, and their specie currency humbug.

Credit is not only the mighty lever that has lifted our country up, and the new and powerful agent of civilization, but it is the poor man's lever too, by which he lifts himself up and makes himself rich. Credit is the poor man's capital and his whole stock in trade. The poor man thus, who has a character, can be made as rich, the interest of the money excepted, as the capitalist who may sit upon his bags of gold, and be the money-king of the day. Credit is the republican and legalized agent of levelling the property of society. Credit gathers together the materials for the best structure which industry, enterprise, and skill may raise. Credit is the fulcrum on which the poor man rears his structure up. Credit is the republican name for dollars and cents. Credit is a new mechanical power which Great Britain devised in part, which the United States was perfecting, but which the rough fingers of rude experiments have destroyed for the present. Credit is life, is food—ay, the very air in which a republic breathes. Credit it is which takes the gnarled oak from the woods of Maine, and fashions into the keel. Credit creates out of the materials of the wildest forest the majesty and magnificence of that proudest of man's achievements—the beautiful ship. Credit despatches it over the sea, and brings it home laden with the richest freight. Credit takes the clay out of the earth, and forms and fashions it into the grandeur of architectural proportion. Credit it is that clears off the wilderness, where the savage hunted, and rears up there the village and the church to resound with the praises of the living God. Credit sands the locomotive hissing over the railway track; and credit it is which stems the Mississippi for hundreds and hundreds of miles. Credit unites the city, the county, and town. Credit, in short, is liberty's great handmaid, and they are sisters in every free land. The freer the land, the greater the prosperity, and the greater the credit too. Credit sent the galleys of Venice all over the Mediterranean sea; but when despotism approached, credit fell, and scarcely a Venetian galley is upon the deep. Credit has carried the flag of old England from the little island of its home over the four

quarters of the globe, and domiciliated our language and laws in hundreds of colonies from Hindostan to the Canadas. Credit was making the United States the commercial as well as the political wonder of the world, but *despotism* touched it, and credit and prosperity fled.

New York Express.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

Xenophon, in his *Life of Socrates*, presents many examples of his modes of conveying instruction to young men. One of these is very pertinent to the present times. Euthedemus, a young man, "having collected many of the writings of the most celebrated poets and sophists, was so much elated by it, as to fancy himself superior to any other of the age, both in knowledge and abilities; and doubted not to see himself the very first man in Athens, whatever the business, whether to manage the affairs of state, or to harangue the people." Socrates frequently drew Euthedemus into conversations. Of one of these, the following is given as the termination:

"Pray tell us, may we understand what a popular government is, without knowing who are the people?"

"I should suppose not."

"And who are the people?" said Socrates.

"I include under that denomination," replied Euthedemus, "all such citizens as are poor."

"You know those who are so?"

"Certainly."

"And who are rich?"

"No doubt of it."

"Tell me then, I pray you, whom you think rich; whom poor?"

"I consider those as being poor who have not the wherewithal to defray their necessary expenses," said Euthedemus; "and esteem those rich who possess more than they want."

"But have you not observed, Euthedemus, that there are people, who, although they have very little, have not only enough for their necessary expenses, but manage in such a manner as to lay up a part; while others are in want, notwithstanding their possessions?"

"I own it," said Euthedemus, "and recollect some princes whose necessities have compelled them to deal injuriously by their subjects, even so far as to deprive them of their possessions."

"It will follow then, Euthedemus, that we should place these princes among the poor, and the frugal managers of their little fortunes among the rich, since these may be truly said to live in affluence."

"They may," replied Euthedemus; "for I am not able to support any thing against your arguments; and, indeed, I believe silence for the future will best become me, since, after all, I begin to suspect I know nothing."

From the Political Arena, (Va.)

People's Men.—There is a class of politicians who denominate themselves *People's men*, by excellence. This popular name they arrogate to themselves, as a peculiar privilege. They are in a republic what the flatterers of royal power are in a monarchy. In advocating public measures, they never trouble themselves about the right and the expedient; all they seek to know is, what will be acceptable and palatable to the majority. Political adroverers, their whole business is to watch, their whole art to find out, or to anticipate, the fluctuations of popular opinion, and to launch themselves upon the flooding wave. They seek not to enlighten and to instruct, but to adapt and mould themselves to the public mind. The real advantage and permanent well being of the community are considerations which find no place in their bosoms; to accomplish good ends by honorable means never comes within the scope of their selfish ambition. Popularity, not fame, is their object and desire; they are worshippers at the shrine of fortune alone. The dexterity which they evince in their tortuous windings and numerous tergiversations, would be worthy of admiration, were it not deserving of contempt. Sometimes, indeed, their sagacity is at fault, and they find themselves unexpectedly thrown out of the current, in which they were swimming to fortune and favor. Their perplexity then is really amusing, and the floundering efforts which they make to get back again are irresistibly ludicrous. We can conceive no situation more deserving of contemptuous pity than that of one of those so-called *People's men*, when he finds himself, through some mistake (for it is never done intentionally,) unexpectedly in the minority. He is like a fish that has ventured too far with the tide, and is left suddenly high and dry upon the beach. In vain does he flounder and pitch, and beat the sand with his tail and fins. His plunging efforts but fix him tighter in his unnatural situation, until the fortunate flounder divides his carcass and cuts up his blubber.

These *people's men*, alas demagogues, are the curse and scourge of a republic. They flatter the prejudices and debauch the principles of the People. They seduce them into evil, and have often led them to their destruction. They are almost always mere trading politicians, who live by their prostitution, and have no other visible means of subsistence. Instead of *People's men*, it has been justly said, they should rather be called *men for the People's money*. It is in reference to such pretenders that Dr.

Johnson defined patriotism to be the last refuge of a scoundrel. These are the men who keep the public mind in a ferment, and are always generating, or at least nourishing, the cankers of discontent and political turmoil. They are fed by the corruption they engender, and live by the agitation which they excite. They are almost invariably men of dubious reputation or impaired character. They are desperate, because they have lost respect; insolent, because they are beneath contempt. They are in politics what hypocrites are in religion; the devotion of the one, like the patriotism of the other, is mere grimace; and as the former bring piety into discredit, so do the latter cover liberty with disgrace.

The present state of the currency presents a fine opportunity for these gentry to manifest their devotion to the interests of the People; and, as Virginia has a full share of them, we may expect, during the approaching session of the Legislature, to see a more than usual display of their peculiar arts of Demagoguism.

From the Globe.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

We have translated the following extract from the speech of the deputy Sanchez, in the Cortes of Spain, delivered on the 1st of April last. It discloses the views of the Spanish Government in relation to this island, which of so much commercial importance, not only to Spain, but to the United States. The debate came up under a proposition to give representation to Cuba in the Cortes. The attention of the Government of the United States was early attracted to this island, which could not remain indifferent to its political condition, considering its geographic position, and particularly its social institutions, which are analogous to those of our Southern states. This portion of our Confederacy, as well as the Republic of Texas, must ever have a deep interest in the question of slavery in Cuba:

"If, gentlemen, the island of Cuba should cease to be Spanish, it must belong to the negro. It cannot come under the power of any other nation, because firstly, there is no nation powerful enough to subjugate 400,000 negroes, who under the topics, shall say: we will not be governed by you." Secondly, because, if another nation should attempt to take possession of it, some rival Power would oppose the design. In strict truth, and without figure of speech, the island of Cuba is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, and no other than a great maritime power would consent to such possession."

"Let us state the question as between England and the United States, since the former holds the sceptre of the seas, and the other is a maritime power in the neighborhood of the island."

"Could the United States consent that England should own the island of Cuba? In addition to the fact that Cuba is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, we must keep in mind one other important circumstance. It is well known that the coast of America, in that quarter, has but very few ports. The island of Cuba, on the contrary, may be said to be one whole port. It has thirty-four good harbors, and of these, fifteen are capable of containing large squadrons. This is a sufficient consideration to prevent it from falling into the hands of a maritime power. Besides this advantage, there is this, that Cuba furnishes ship timber for any quantity of vessels."

"Would England allow the United States to take possession of Cuba? England, as the mistress of Gibraltar, has divided the forces of Spain and France; as mistress of the Ionian isles, she commands the Adriatic; and with the Cape of Good Hope, holds the key of India. Would she, then, permit Cuba to be held by a third power?"

"Long and protracted wars, with great effusion of blood, must happen before this could take place. The United States would not consent to this change of masters so soon as great Britain. We all know that the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico flow from the mountains of the United States. In their valley is growing an immense population. All the productions of those countries have their *deboche* at New Orleans, which is the principle port of commerce on the gulf of Mexico. If the United States should consent to the occupation of Cuba by Great Britain, it would be as if a merchant should send the key of his money chest to another person, and say, 'you are the master of that chest.'"

"There is no alternative, gentlemen; the island of Cuba must remain under Spanish protection, or it must be abandoned to itself. If left to itself, it must become a negro Government. The inflexible and enervated whites would not be able to oppose the negro population in that burning climate."

"It may be said that the whites possess wealth and knowledge. They possessed them also in St. Domingo. But of what avail are wealth and knowledge, when opposed to brutal force; when the question is one of exposure to the elements, of bearing fatigue, to which the slave is accustomed, and of suffering the heat of the sun, of which the negro declares himself to be the child? What would be the result? The whites would be subdued, as they were exterminated in St. Domingo."

A precipitate choice makes way for a long repentance.

From the Southern Citizen.

U. S. BANK.

It is rumored that Jackson has at last retracted from his hostility to this institution; and come out in its favor. This may be true; but it looks too much like other rumors of the day. His antipathy against the Bank was a personal one, growing altogether out of his unsuccessful attempt to interfere with its officers, in removing such as had not supported his election to the Presidency; and considering the tenacity with which he always clings to his own rash and passionate determinations—we never expect him to give up in this point, though his measures should bankrupt nine tenths of the nation. No—Jackson would suffer martyrdom, before he would yield to the force of the most rational experimental convictions, in a point where his ambitious feelings are concerned.

We should studiously avoid saying anything calculated to remind the reader of his past prejudices, either for or against the Bank, but for one reason: We wish to show that his objection to the U. S. Bank, arising as it did from want of executive power to control it, is not now entitled to the least weight with those who might otherwise incline to object to the establishment of a new Bank.

That the attack on the Bank, was altogether vindictive, is evident from the following considerations:

1st. Abuses were alleged against the Bank, but could not be proved.

2nd. While the Treasury of the United States was safe in the Bank, it was rashly determined to remove it to other Banks, where every body knows it was less safe; and fears begin to be strongly entertained of its entire loss.

3rd. A *Specie Currency* was altogether an after-thought. It was never hinted at until the failure of the "Experiment," as to State paper. As the U. S. Bank went down, the local banks rose, as a matter of course—indeed of necessity. And when this began to derange the currency, Jackson found it necessary to appease the people, and settle back the gathering storm for the present, by promising to furnish gold and silver in abundance throughout the country.

4th. Since all the local Banks, *Deposit Banks* and all, have failed in the redemption of their paper, and Jackson's golden promises of *Specie*—also failed, the most liberal minded of the late opponents of the Bank begin to admit frankly, that they do not see how we can get along without a National Bank.

On seeing the call of Congress announced, he hunted up Mr. Van Buren's letter to Sherrod Williams, to see how far he was actually committed upon the subject of a Bank, (for in no other way can Congress relieve the country.) From an attentive perusal of that letter, we lost all prospect of succeeding, unless the measure could be carried by sufficient majorities to counteract the President's veto; which we think not only possible, but, in the present state of things, altogether probable.

Since writing the above, we are assured from a respectable source, (tho' not in print,) that the report in circulation as to Jackson's change of disposition towards the Bank, is really true. If so, we shall have no further difficulty in obtaining the object of our wishes; and we may begin to anticipate better times.

Baltimore June 17.

The late Flood—the Scene within the City.

It is impossible for words to convey any adequate idea of the scene of ruin and devastation, some of the details of which were hastily given in our paper yesterday. Hundreds of families stripped of their all, and deprived of comforts to replace which is out of their power, are thrown upon the charity of their fellow citizens, to whose kind feelings many of them must look for wherewithal to subsist. Wednesday evening beheld them contented and surrounded by the earnings of their toil—the morning sun of Thursday found them destitute and penniless; and many who the night previous had thought themselves above the reach of sudden calamity, on the following day felt too certainly that they were homeless. It is impossible to imagine a scene more truly distressing than that presented along the Falls from below Pratt, up as high as Madison street. On every side were seen strewn the wrecks which the deluge had deposited in its desolating course. Here a bridge half demolished and almost tottering to its fall, whilst huge piles of timber and remnants of houses raised themselves and appeared still to threaten destruction. There the entire side of houses thrown down, and wherever any obstacle had prevented the onward course of the torrent, deep chasms excavated by the counter current created by their resistance. Of this a most striking instance is furnished at the centre of Marsh Market, where the fountain with its strong masonry and iron balustrade arrested the headlong rush of masses of timber which must otherwise have swept before them in their way the pillars that support the roof of the market house. On either side of the fountain deep holes had been dug by the waters extending some distance under the covering, which a longer duration of the flood must have levelled with the ground. In passing along Harrison street the spectacle was absolutely appalling, there being not a single building, the lower story of which had not been almost entirely under water, and the con-

tents of which had not been in a greater or less degree destroyed. Along the space on each side of the market the stock of goods in the shops had been wetted and soiled, and if not rendered perfectly useless, were so damaged as to be of almost no value to their owners, many of whom must be entirely ruined. At the distillery belonging to Messrs. J. C. White & Sons, the havoc and desolation were very great, the apparatus being scattered and torn up in wild confusion. In the place where an extensive piggery furnished with sheds had stood, scarcely a vestige remained, and at a little distance below were seen piles of the carcasses of horses and cows that had perished beneath the flood. A bridge which had connected the eastern and western portion of Centre street, had been lifted from its abutments and served to increase the mass of ruins at the bridge on Gay street, a long distance down the stream.

In the course of our walk we entered a room where father and mother and three children were lying dead—they had been caught asleep and must have died almost without a struggle, as when found they were in the attitudes of rest and displayed no marks of suffering. As we entered the house in which they were lying, a poor little girl passed us weeping bitterly; she was the only survivor of the family, and had escaped owing to the circumstance of her having been out at service. We trust that she will find friends to supply the place of father and mother, brothers and sisters. On a small rising ground at the corner of North and Centre street an aged couple had erected to themselves a hut and earned a support by selling cakes. The site of their little dwelling showed scarcely a vestige of their ever having been a building upon it; the house and its inmates had been swept away!

We have conversed with several who were present, and beheld as well as the overwhelming darkness would permit, the scene of horror. They describe it as surpassing any thing of which they could have formed any conception. With the roar of the waters as they bore every thing before them and threatened universal destruction, were mingled the cries of the drowning victims, that shrieked for aid where no help could be afforded.

American.

The Indian War.

From the National Intelligencer.

BAD NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

It was only yesterday that we congratulated ourselves upon being able to say, from the most respectable authority, under date of Tampa Bay, May 24, that the Indians were rapidly coming in, and would no doubt all emigrate in the course of the summer.

Our fears, however, expressed only a few days before, of a different termination of the existing suspense on the subject, we already learn, were more prophetic than the wishes of the respectable officer upon whose authority our yesterday's announcement was made.

Information has reached the city since Sunday, of twelve days later date than that which we published yesterday. General Jesup has written to a correspondent here under date of 5th inst. from Tampa Bay, that a large party of hostile Indians had entered the camp of the party assembled and willing to emigrate, and had taken off Micanopy and Jumper (commonly called Jumper).

The General says, nothing now remains but extermination to the whole race. He was about discharging the transports assembled at Tampa Bay for the emigration of the Seminole Indians. He had of course, given up all hope of the Indians keeping their faith. They have been paltering with the Government agents. Their treaty (termed a capitulation) appears to have been nothing but an artifice to gain time for recruiting their strength at the coast of the Government—an artifice which, we apprehend, has been but too completely successful.

Since writing the above, the Express Mail of last evening has brought us slips containing the following paragraphs:

Charleston, (S. C.) June 16.

Information has been received by the schooner Motion, from Jacksonville, that the Indians, instead of having departed for Tampa Bay, have taken to the bush.

Patriot.

Jacksonville, June 8.

The country is rife with reports respecting the Army and Indians. The general tenor of them is that the Seminoles are "still for war."

The belief is rapidly gaining ground that the Indians will not remove without a further struggle.

FROM FLORIDA.

From the St. Augustine Herald, of June 9.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

Since our last intelligence has been received from Tampa, that all the Indians at the camp there had fled to the woods. The circumstances are stated to be, that General Jesup had ordered those enrolled to prepare for immediate emigration, to which they seemed averse, and an intimation reached the commanding General, which induced him to send out a detachment to take them prisoners; but when they reached the Indian camp they found it evacuated.—Every Indian, including the hostages, Micanopy, Jumper, and others,

Thus have they temporized and used every deception and subterfuge to pass off time until the sickly season had commenced. It is said that Micanopy, in order to deceive and induce a belief in his sincerity, deposited in the hands of a sutler at Tampa, a few days previous to his flight, a considerable sum of money, said to be about \$1000. Abraham, the negro chief and interpreter, also deposited a considerable sum. Verily, "Micanopy is not the fat old fool we have thought him."

By the arrival of the steam boat Esnyons, at Picolata, yesterday, from Fort Mellon, we learn that a number of Indians had made their appearance at that post, and it is said Philip and Micanopy are among them; they assign as a reason for leaving Tampa, that sickness prevailed among the soldiers there and they fled from contagion, and also that they wanted to hold a talk with the officers at Fort Mellon.

An express rider from Micanopy at Black Creek reports that several men had been murdered near Big Spring on the Ocklawaha, about 24 miles from Fort King, and it is feared that this report is true.

An officer of the Army at Tampa, in writing to his friend at Black Creek, commences thus: "As hostilities are again about to commence."

Letters, it is said, have been written by Gen. Jesup to the commanders of posts, ordering them to be on the alert, and recommending them to advise the inhabitants to abandon their crops, and retire upon the post.

Our cunning enemy has again foiled us, and has shown himself as successful in the cabinet as in the field. During their protracted negotiation they were enabled to supply themselves with provisions, clothing and ammunition; they brought in large droves of cattle, the captured property of our citizens, which they sold to the Government, and received certificates therefor at a certain valuation; these were taken by traders as so much money, and they were enabled to purchase supplies. They obtained ammunition from the Creek volunteers, who received it from the ordnance officers for the purpose of hunting.

From the Same.

It is rumored that Fort Armstrong had been attacked, and that the fight continued two hours.

Gen. Jesup is said to be at Fort King. We give the above as reports merely; the avenues to correct information seem to be closed to us, and we can give but the reports of the day.

Gen. Jesup's plan now is, it is stated, to employ a number of Choctaws. The Creeks have been found to be inefficient. They are connected with the Seminoles by the ties of consanguinity, and speak the same language; they have found friends and relations among them, and it is not to be expected that they will be as efficient as was at first anticipated.

The Choctaws make it their boast that they have never yet shed the blood of a white man, and they are represented as being a warlike tribe. It is said a feeling of jealousy exists among them that the Creeks were employed in preference. They speak a different language, and are in no way connected with the Seminoles.

VERY LATE FROM FLORIDA.

From the Savannah Georgian, Extra June 12.

INTERESTING AND AUTHENTIC.

We learn from Captain D'Lagnel, of the Ordnance corps, who arrived from Gary's Ferry yesterday evening in the steamer Charleston, that an express arrived at Gary's Ferry on Friday last, from Tampa, which place he left on the 14th; that it is true that Micanopy, Jumper, and others, had left Tampa previous to the 14th inst. but their departure has not induced a suspicion on the part of the officers of the army that they intended to be insincere. Their reasons for leaving are, as detailed in several letters, that they became alarmed from the appearance of the measles at Tampa, which the Indians mistook for smallpox. Abraham, the negro chief and interpreter, is still at Tampa Bay, as Capt. D'L. has been informed.

Micanopy sent word to General Jesup that "he had a straight tongue"—implying that he would fulfil his engagements.

Philip and other chiefs had been in the camp at Lake Monroe, (Fort Mellon)—Philip looking emaciated. They had appeared, owing to a message of Col. Harney that he would issue no rations unless the chiefs came in *propria persona*.

The report that several men had been murdered (near Big Spring) is declared to be totally unfounded. Major Whiting travelled recently from Micanopy to Black Creek without seeing or hearing of Indian signs, and he had an opportunity of deriving the best information, as Captain Ringgold, with a company of mounted men, makes daily excursions from Micanopy, so as to scour the country for information. Major W. left at Micanopy Capt. Peall, of the dragoons, who had just arrived from Newnanville with his company, and who observed no Indian signs.

Gen. Jesup has not advised the inhabitants to abandon their crops or retire upon the posts, having merely ordered Major Whiting to direct the inhabitants to be on the alert, in case any partial aggression should be offered by straggling Indians.

Fort Armstrong could not have been

acked, as it had been abandoned at least a month since, as it was an unhealthy location, and the garrison removed to Fort King.

Gen. Jessup was at Tampa Bay on the 14th, he having been to Fort Foster, on the Hillsborough, to see that the comforts of the troops were attended to.

Major Gates has been assigned to the command of the troops at Micanopy and its vicinity.

Fort Mellon, which Col. Harney has been ordered by Gen. J. to abandon, as soon as requisite to insure the health of the troops, has not yet been abandoned, but in a recent letter from Col. H. dated about a week since, he states that the situation was so healthy that he saw no occasion for immediately abandoning it.

It is not true, we learn from Captain D'Lagnel, that the Seminoles have been supplied with ammunition by the Creek volunteers. The latter receive their supplies upon requisitions made by the commanding officers of their respective companies, most of whom are officers of the army, (the one or two exceptions being Capt. Boyd and Capt. W. P. Wilson, volunteers from Georgia.)

The garrison to be continued during the summer will probably be, besides that at Tampa, those at Micanopy, Fort King, Fort Dade, Fort Marllee, on the Santa Fe, Thluonotassace, Picolata, and St. Augustine.

FROM FLORIDA.

Official reports to the 5th June have been received from Tampa Bay.—These reports state that on the night of the 2d instant, the Micanopies, about two hundred in number, surrounded the camp of Micanopy, Jumper, and Cloud, and forced them away. The orders from San Juan and Ocala were not to molest any white man. Micanopy refused to go, saying that he had signed a treaty, and should hold to it. He was answered that if he did not go that his blood would be spilt. His reply was to kill him there, and to do it quickly: they, however, forced him on his horse, and carried him off. Jumper having sold all his horses, they forced him to walk. The sincerity of Micanopy and Jumper cannot be doubted. Cloud, however, was always a traitor, and was the only one who had been warned of what was to take place.

Gen. Jessup states that the scheme of migration has entirely failed, and that he shall immediately discharge the vessels which had been employed to carry the Indians off. He does not anticipate a renewal of hostilities. Measures have been taken to place the troops in positions so as to cover the country.

Washington Globe.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

We insert below a copy of the regulations respecting the deposits of the public money in the hands of disbursing officers of the United States. By the direction of the President, copies of those regulations were duly communicated to the other departments.

Treasury Department.
May 28, 1837.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: In consequence of the recent suspension of specie payments by most of the banks in which the disbursing officers of the Government made their deposits of public money, the undersigned has deemed it proper to take the opinion of the Attorney General on the effect of that measure upon those deposits, and in consequence thereof to submit the following recommendations to the President:

1st. That all those officers be instructed by the several departments to which they belong to make their subsequent deposits in those banks only which pay specie, if such can conveniently be resorted to for that purpose.

2d. That in the event of there being none such, they are to be instructed to deposit in those banks which are willing to give, and do give, such written obligations as the nearest District Attorney of the United States may deem sufficient and safe to secure the return of the deposits punctually when wanted, in such kind of money as we placed in said banks; and

3d. That the existing deposits of those officers, wherever not now in such banks, and not soon expended, be withdrawn, and placed within them as far as practicable.

Respectfully submitted,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:
M. VAN BUREN, President.

Our Country Sinking.—The Albany Argus, a thoroughgoing Jackson paper, says,—"The whigs rise as the country sinks." To which the Louisville Journal responds thus:—"Why is it, sir, that the country is sinking? Under whose administration is it sinking? And what will the honest portion of the Van Buren party say, when told by their own organs, that their country, instead of rising in wealth and greatness and glory as they have hitherto been taught by their leaders to believe, is in reality going downward?"

An exchange paper very shrewdly remarks that Gen. Jackson made a mistake when he said he would restore the constitutional currency. He meant the *debt* currency.

HILLSBOROUGH.
Friday, June 30.

We are authorized to state, that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum declines becoming a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. We learn that this determination was made at an early period, he being urged to an explicit reply to applications from various quarters; and there is no ground to suppose that any circumstance will change that determination.

We are authorized to announce Samuel L. Holt, esq. as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court for this county.

Maj. John Taylor, the present incumbent, is also a candidate.

We have been requested by the editor to correct an error into which we had fallen in announcing the appearance of the "Temperance Advocate," a new monthly publication issued at New Salem, in this state. Each number contains sixteen pages, instead of eight as stated by us. We were led into the error by having received but one half of the first number.

We would further give notice, that any person disposed to subscribe for the work, can see a specimen of it by applying at this office.

The Fire at Washington.—A concurrence of circumstances connected with the two destructive fires which have recently desolated the town of Washington in this state, have led to the general belief that they were the result of premeditated design. The Whig says, that during both fires the wind blew from the same direction, they broke out at the same hour in the morning, and on a wharf on which was a large quantity of turpentine, (which, however, in the last case was saved by the barrels being rolled into the river.) In consequence of this general impression, a committee in behalf of the citizens of Washington have offered a reward of one thousand dollars to any person who will furnish testimony which shall convict any person or persons of having wilfully and maliciously set fire to the town of Washington on the mornings of the 21st of March last and the 14th of June; or five hundred dollars for like testimony in either case.

The 15th of June was set apart in the city of New York, by churches of different denominations, as a day of fasting and prayer.

The Governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation requiring the Legislature of that state to meet at the capital in Vandalia on Monday the 3d of July; and requiring elections to be held on the 24th inst to fill vacancies.

Specie Order.—The editors of the Mississippi Star, after noticing the receipt of orders by the Postmaster at Macon to receive nothing but specie in payment for postage, assure their correspondents that unless their letters are post-paid they cannot be taken out of the office, as they have tried repeatedly to exchange a five dollar note for specie and have failed.

OUR UNIVERSITY.—At the late Annual Commencement of the University, the Degree of A. B. was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz:
William W. Avery, Samuel B. Massey, Augustus Benners, Leonard H. Taylor, Perrin H. Busbee, James G. Womack, Peter W. Hairston, Pride Jones and George S. Holly.

The Honorary Degree of A. M. was also conferred on Messrs. Henry W. Miller, Lemuel B. Powell and Michael W. Holt. And the Degree of D. D. on the Rev. Basil Mauly, of Charleston, S. Carolina.

Appointments by the President.
Virgil Maxey, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Belgium.
Henry D. Gilpin, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.
John M. Read, of Philadelphia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Jose Maria Castanos, to be Consul of the U. States for the port of San Blas, Mexico.
William P. Gilliam, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Monterey, North California, Mexico.

New Cotton Factory.—Our enterprising fellow citizens, Messrs. Elliott, Hor-

ney & Co. have just started their machinery at Cedar Falls in this county. As yet, they have but two or three hundred spindles going; but they intend shortly to have the whole establishment in complete operation. We have not yet been out to see for ourself, but we understand their machinery runs admirably; and that the cotton yarn they are making is of superior quality. May fortune smile upon their invaluable enterprise.

Southern Citizen.

A vexed question settled.—It is known to all our readers that, for several years, North Carolina has been endeavoring to obtain from the General Government the payment of a claim for services rendered during the last war. Commissioners have been repeatedly appointed to visit Washington on the subject, who were, however, owing to various causes, unable to effect any thing. But, at the last session of Congress, an item was slipped into the general appropriation bill, providing for the payment of our claim, on the same principles as had been adopted for adjusting the claims of Massachusetts and Connecticut, for similar services.—We are now gratified to state that the claim of North Carolina has been finally settled, in pursuance to the provisions of said act, by William H. Haygood, jun. esq. who was commissioned by Gov. Dudley to visit Washington for the purpose. The sum of thirty thousand dollars was allowed by the War Department in full of all demands, and this amount, which is daily expected, comes opportunely to the relief of our state Treasury.

Public Taxes.—Believing it to be interesting to the payers and receivers of public taxes, to ascertain, in the present deranged state of the currency, what will be taken at the public treasury, in payment of public taxes, we have been informed that as the Public Treasurer is required by law to deposit all public money received by him in the banks of this state, only such money as the banks will receive from him, will be received by him.

We recollect that, in 1832, a bill was introduced in our Legislature directing the Public Treasurer to receive from Sheriffs, in their settlements, the notes of the banks of other states at a slight discount. The bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the Commons. The passage of such a bill by the last Legislature, would have saved a great deal of inconvenience and embarrassment to the people of the state.

A correspondent of the editors of the National Intelligencer, at New York, in a communication dated the 20th instant, states that "the season, which, for the two or three months past, has appeared backward, has, within a few weeks past, come forward with every promise of yielding a rich and abundant harvest. The farms throughout the state of New York, as I am informed by those who have travelled over the state, never looked more promising than they do at present."

The same correspondent states that, "The Comptroller of the state of New York has issued a circular calling upon the safety fund banks to pay a part of the Canal Fund of the state in specie. Perhaps they will, and perhaps they will not. I opine that they will not, since they need not, the State Legislature having authorized the suspension of specie payment."

This correspondent furnishes daily a series of interesting items for the Intelligencer. From his letter of the 21st we copy the following:

"The Commercial Advertiser of this evening announces that the Collector has received orders from the Treasury Department to require all the goods at present deposited in the public stores to be bonded, and the duties on all subject to cash duties to be paid immediately. It is estimated that the merchants will thus be compelled to pay a million of dollars forthwith, contrary to the usages that have prevailed. The Commercial also adds that the Collector has received orders to ascertain, from manifests, bills of lading, &c., the ownership and amount of goods in the public stores, which were destroyed by fire a few weeks since, and to exact payment thereon. This, if the Commercial has got at all the facts of the case, will be comfortable news just now.

There has been another disastrous fire in Rochester, (N. Y.) The vast pile known as the *Globe Buildings* is in ruins.

Stocks have gone up to-day. United States Bank is at 108. Not bad, this, for an insolvent institution, when the Pet Banks are all under par, from ten to twenty-five per cent.

I am happy to see the leading Van Buren men, in many parts of the country, taking Whig ground upon the subject of the currency. Mr. Tallmadge's letter meets with a hearty response among all business-men of the Van Buren party in the North. Michigan is in the same vein."

There is one thing which the strongest friend of the Administration must admit; and that is, that whether the measures of the General Government have or have not had a tendency to create and augment the pecuniary embarrassments of

the nation, they have certainly not resulted in the benefits promised by their authors. They have not given us a more uniform currency—they have not equalized exchanges—they have not banished paper money from circulation—they have not "restored the constitutional currency of gold and silver"—and judging from the past operation of those measures and the present aspect of things, we fear that there is very little prospect that they can ever accomplish these results. Is it not time, then, to abandon them? We should return to the "old paths," in which we found safety and prosperity, and forever hereafter close our ears to the voice of the charmer, who would induce us to hazard new experiments, charm he never so wisely.

Lynchburg Virginian.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

One of the papers quotes, with striking appositeness, in reference to the existing state of things, the reply of Dr. Sangrado to the remonstrance of Gil Blas against his system of bleeding all his patients for all diseases, and in all stages of all diseases. "I believe," said Dr. Sangrado, "we have carried the matter a little too far; but you must know I have written a book upon the efficacy of this practice; therefore, though every patient we have should die by it, we must continue bleeding, for the benefit of my book." They have gone on from one stage of hostility to the U. S. Bank to another, until they settled down in the purpose of "restoring the constitutional currency of gold and silver," and they have written sundry books to prove that it is a panacea for every ill that man is heir to, in the money way—and therefore, though every patient should die, still they must continue to bleed for the sake of their theory, and the books written in defence thereof.

Stick a pin here!—The forty years, embracing the official terms of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams, gave to the United States three hundred and twenty banks. While the eight years' term of Andrew Jackson, the pretended opponent of a paper currency, gave us three hundred and fifty-seven additional banks! This is the result of his eight years' war upon Banks and paper currency! And yet we now hear his friends talk of their opposition to all Banks!

The Norfolk Democrat says:—"The people have this year gone to ploughing." Very true, says the *Wheeling Times*, in reply, the people do the ploughing and sowing, while the Government does the *harrowing*. Next fall the Government will do the reaping; and the next election the people will do the *threshing*.

The Belvidere Apollo, a New Jersey print, says, that many of the farmers in Warren, had stored away in their granaries, hundreds of bushels of wheat, for which they refused \$2 50 per bushel, last winter.

The Legislature of the state of Connecticut adjourned on Saturday the 10th instant. Previous to adjournment, they passed a bill authorizing the Banks to issue notes, payable in the current bills of New York and Boston; and suspending the operation of the small bill law, which permits the circulation of the small bills of the other states.

North Carolina bank notes are in brisk demand at a premium of two per cent, in Cheraw, says the Fayetteville Observer.

The Washington Globe states that the net revenue produced by the Express Mail, has exceeded \$100,000, since its establishment.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Wednesday the 28th inst. by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, Mr. JUNIUS DILWORTH to Miss ELIZA JANE LOCKHART, daughter of Wm. Lockhart, esq., deceased.

DIED.

In this place, on Saturday morning last, after a protracted illness which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs. MARY CAIN, wife of Mr. William Cain. Mrs. Cain was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and has left an afflicted husband, a large family of small children, and a numerous circle of connexions and friends to mourn an irreparable loss.

In this county, on Saturday morning last, JAMES H. STRATHORN, about 19 years of age.

This morning about 8 o'clock, Mrs. NANCY STRATHORN, wife of Mr. William Strathorn.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
30 Friday,	4 48 12	7 12	New 2 4 12 morn
1 Saturday,	4 48 12	7 12	First 10 7 53 morn
2 Sunday,	4 48 12	7 12	Full 17 5 33 morn
3 Monday,	4 49 11	7 11	Last 24 8 40 morn
4 Tuesday,	4 49 11	7 11	
5 Wednesday,	4 49 11	7 11	
6 Thursday,	4 49 10	7 10	

Hillsborough Academy.
THE Fall Session will commence on the 4th of August.
W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.
June 29. 76-37
The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times

HILLSBOROUGH Female Seminary.
THE Summer Session of this Institution will open on Thursday the 20th of July.
Price of Tuition—1st Class, \$17 00
2d Class, - 15 00
3d Class, - 12 00
Drawing and Painting, - 12 00
Instruction on Guitar, - 25 00
on Piano, - 25 00
Needle-work, - 3 00
WILLIAM M. GREEN, Superintendent.
June 29. 76-

For Sale,
A PAIR of handsome MAHOGANY TABLES. They have been little used, and very well kept.
Inquire at this Office.
June 29. 76-

Cotton Yarns.
THE proprietor of the Mount Hecla Steam Cotton Mills, has reduced the wholesale price of his Cotton Yarns to the following rates, viz:
For No. 4 and 5, 20 cents per lb.
6 and 7, 22
8 and 9, 25
10 and 11, 28
12 and 13, 30
He would also inform the public, that he has on hand a large quantity, and well assorted, for which he will receive South Carolina money at par in payment.
H. HUMPHREYS.
Greensborough, June 29. 76-37

Cotton Yarn.
DANFORTH & McCUISTIN, Cotton Manufacturers, at the High Falls of Haw River, Orange county, have reduced their wholesale prices for Cotton Yarn to the following rates, viz:
No. 3 and 4, 20 cents per lb.
5, 6 and 7, 22
8 and 9, 25
10 and 11, 28
12 and 13, 30
14 and 15, 34
16 and 17, 37
The Fayetteville prices given for Picked Cotton.
South Carolina Money taken at par
DANFORTH & McCUISTIN.
High Falls Haw River, June 23. 76-

LOOK AT THIS!!
N. C. State Lottery,
For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,
Class No. 13, for 1837,
To be drawn in Rockingham, Richmond county, on Thursday, 20th July.
66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.
40 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.
40 Prizes of 400 do.
40 Prizes of 200 do.
56 Prizes of 100 do.
56 Prizes of 50 do.
&c. &c. &c.
Whole Tickets, \$5 00
Halves, 2 50
Quarters, 1 25
All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.
Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.
ALLEN PARKS, Agent.
June 23. 76

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1837.
Edmund Strudwick,
vs.
John Careathers, administrator of Richard Blackwood, dec'd.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in August next, and then and there show cause why the Land of which said Richard Blackwood, deceased, died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.
J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.
Price adv. \$4 00. 76-67

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1837.
Thomas Stewart and Samuel Stewart,
vs.
Joseph Thompson, and others.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Stewart, John Stewart, and Charles Stewart, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said Samuel, John and Charles Stewart appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there show cause why said petition, will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.
J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.
Price adv. \$4 00. 76-67

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

THE MAIL IS COMING.

The mail is coming! see 'tis coming,
Up the hill the couriers rise;
See them prancing on and foaming,
Gaily, fleetly, proudly riding,
Pleasant they 're watch'd by eager eyes.

Huzza—they come—the steeds are bounding,
Pawing with their eager feet;
Many a friend, his friend is greeting,
Some are unexpected meetings,
Friends they never thought to meet.

Here a knot is seen collecting,
Here a circle, thoughtful, mute,
Some, their letters are expecting,
Some, their watchful eyes directing,
Wait to hear the latest news.

Here fair Julia opens her letter
With a fluttering, beating heart—
Now she feels more calm and better,
John is coming soon to get her,
Never, never more to part.

"Jones and Johnson need your backing,"
So the trembling banker reads,
"Symmes is twenty thousand lacking,"
"Time & Hill will soon be cracking,"
"If you keep the cash they need."

The merchant's only hope is wrested,
As he reads attentive there,
How, is lost his cash invested—
Draft on draft comes back protested—
Bad luck coming, every where.

Here the partisan is bending
O'er the news for public weal,
His own party's acts defending,
And the other party sending
Like a patriot to the devil.

Here the statesman, now, betakes him,
Public sentiment to find,
To disgrace one paper takes him,
And another fairly makes him
Some great one above his kind.

Here the lawyer, kind and pliant,
Does in every column see,
Bankruptcy, bestriding giant,
Tumbling over many a client,
And hope brings another fee.

Here the speculator greedy,
Reads the rise and fall of stocks,
Hopes to fleece the poor and needy,
And to fill his coffers speedy,
With the cash of other folks.

See the close-girt dandy taking
Letters from admiring ones;
With his jewell'd finger, breaking
Open the seal, he finds with aching,
All his billets-doux are duns.

Here a black coat stands in sorrow,
Reading bitter, mournful news;
"Ca'nt exchange, dear sir, to-morrow,"
"Therefore, you must beg or borrow,"
"Or some musty sermon, use."

I might write a thousand verses,
Of the various laden mail,
One gets blessings, one gets curses,
This one's better, that of worse is,
Some are favor'd many fail.

Still all wait with bosom beating,
As it speeds along the road,
And bestow a welcome greeting,
And all hope a happy meeting,
When the mail unpacks its load. PSI.

EASTERN ASIA.

Extracts from a letter of Rev. Stephen Johnson, missionary in Siam, dated "Bankok, Nov. 8 1836," published in the Christian Intelligencer.

"I know that one important duty of the Missionary is to make the Christian world acquainted with the numbers, physical condition, and pressing moral wants of the heathen around him; for how otherwise can the sympathies of Christians be enlisted in their behalf, and their prayers and efforts called forth for their temporal and eternal welfare?"

Here, with the exception of two or three Catholic edifices, no Christian churches delight the eye; but the temples of idolatry are numerous and richly endowed. Some of them are vast edifices, and most splendidly decorated with glass, precious stones and gold. Some of the nobles have, in the erection and establishment of wats, expended hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the king probably millions. In Bankok alone there are estimated to be 10,000 priests. These idlers fill every nook and corner of the country. They are objects of superstitious reverence from the King down to the lowest of the people. From their hands they daily receive their food already prepared, and expensive annual offerings are made to them by the king and his nobles. His majesty is now engaged in making his yearly visit to the several wats, attended by his nobles, and their numerous servants, amounting perhaps to not less than 3000. While ascending the river in their long and beautiful boats, they make quite a grand though grotesque appearance. Thus idolatry here is supported by all the wealth and power of the kingdom.

The Chinese also have numerous temples; but here they do not compare with those of the Siamese in size and splendor. But almost every Chinese dwelling has its idolatrous altar, and they officiate as their own priests. Though in a different way, the Chinese are perhaps more given to idolatry than the Siamese. Although they are professed Buddhists,

at least many of them, yet their gods are almost without number. Every trade, every profession, every relation in life, every city and village, every river, hill and valley in China, seems to have its patron deity. Their system of idolatry strikingly reminds me of that of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The true God is unacknowledged and unknown. Neither the Siamese nor Chinese appear to have any notion of one Supreme and ever living God. With all their superstitious zeal about religion, they are actually atheists, without hope and without God in the world. By their religious offerings, they hope however to obtain by some kind of fatality, future happiness, which with the Siamese seems to be synonymous with annihilation; this constitutes their highest notion of future felicity. How dismal is Heathenism!

Siam, in point of soil and the variety of its productions, I hesitate not to say, is one of the finest and most favored countries on the globe. Here, with a small amount of labor, every thing really necessary to health and temporal comfort can be raised in great abundance. Here are found of an excellent quality a large supply of various fruits common to tropical climates. The people generally appear to be healthy, and many live to a very advanced age. The average length of human life, I should think was nearly if not quite as great as in our own land. I have been surprised to see the aged here so healthy and vigorous. Oh, if this land were only blest with the pure light of the gospel, it might well be styled an earthly paradise, that is, with those improvements in agriculture and the arts that would speedily be introduced. Here is a numerous and very dense population annually increasing with great rapidity, and constantly receiving large accessions from emigration principally from China. In this city there are estimated to be between four and five thousand Chinese. There is a large Siamese population; much larger I am persuaded than has heretofore been supposed; perhaps 50,000; the Peguans may number 40,000; the Mohammedans, mostly Malays, it may be 20,000. Besides, here are congregated multitudes from other sections of this eastern world. In this city about 20 different languages are spoken, though the Siamese is the most common medium of trade. Among the Chinese here are spoken, six or seven different dialects, very diverse from each other, though their written character is the same.

The German papers give an amusing account of the successful dexterity of a young author at Berlin, who, by the skillful management of his powers of reasoning, contrived to carry off two prizes which had been offered by learned bodies for the best essays upon the opposite sides of the same question. The subject in contention was that of what is called the homoeopathic system in medicine—a subject upon which the medical men very generally throughout the continent appear now to be fairly at loggerheads. The faculty of medicine at Riga, it seems, lately offered a prize of 100 ducats for the best treatise upon, and in favor of, the system in question. The faculty of medicine at St. Petersburg, on the other hand, and about the same time, offered a prize of 60 golden Fredericks for the strongest proofs that it was a delusion. Under these circumstances a smart young surgeon at Berlin stepped forward, and, incognito to both, by treating his subject to suit their different tastes, succeeded in assuring the doctors of Riga that homoeopathy was not a system of quackery, and of convincing those of St. Petersburg that it was. As the candidate-essays were anonymous, and very little direct intercourse between the two societies, it was of course not known that the favorite reasoner cut with a two edged sword; but now that the discovery has been made, it has subjected those learned doctors to very general banter throughout Germany.

Twixt woman and wine,
Man's lot is to smart,
For wine makes his head ache,
And woman his heart!

Female School IN HILLSBOROUGH.

MRS. DUNWELL proposes to open, on the 17th of July, a Female School, in which will be taught the usual branches of English education.

For young ladies wishing instruction in Music the services of an experienced and well qualified instructor can be procured.

Board can be had in some of the most respectable families in the place.

The year will be divided into two sessions, vacations corresponding with those in the Male Academy.

Terms—\$17.50 per session, Drawing and Painting, \$10.00. Payment in advance.

June 13. 74

The Raleigh Star and Wilmington Advertiser will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 55

Mail Arrangements.

All Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M. on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

June 1. 72

South Carolina Money.

I WILL receive South Carolina Bank Bills at par, for Goods.

W. T. SHIELDS, Agent.

June 8.

South Carolina Notes.

Notes of South Carolina Banks will be received by the subscribers, at par, in payment for Goods.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

June 8.

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber, wishing to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charge, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes and Hats,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Broad-cloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;

all of which will be sold as above, or on a credit to punctual customers at his usual low prices.

He would earnestly request all those indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts.

STEPHEN MOORE.

April 20.

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1836, to wit:

Monday the 3d of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 4th, at John Newlin's.
Wednesday the 5th, at Rufin's Mill.
Thursday the 6th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 7th, at Mrs. Long's.
Saturday the 8th, at John's, Turrentine's.
Monday the 10th, at George Fancett's.
Tuesday the 11th, at C. F. Fancett's.
Wednesday the 12th, at James Hutcheson's.
Thursday the 13th, at Andrew McCauley's.
Friday the 14th, at George A. Mebane's.
Saturday the 15th, at Hillsborough.
Monday the 17th, at Alvis Nichols's.
Tuesday the 18th, at Mrs. McKee's.
Wednesday the 19th, at Abner Parker's.
Thursday the 20th, at William Lipscomb's.
Friday the 21st, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Saturday the 22d, at James Trice's.
Monday the 24th, at Herndon's old store.
Tuesday the 25th, at Chapel Hill.
Wednesday the 26th, at Wm. H. Woods's.
Thursday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxables for 1837, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Secy.

June 8.

Attention! TOWN COMPANY.
YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of July next, at precisely eleven o'clock, armed and equipped, with thirteen rounds of cartridges, for drill muster.

WM. C. CHRISTMAS, Captain.

June 8.

Attention!!
To the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the Lane Creek Battalion, in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B. Morrow's, on Thursday the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on Friday the 28th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

THOS. JONES, Lieut. Col.

June 13.

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To a person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not inferior to any in this state, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville May 30.

Land for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale the tract of Land on which John W. McCracken lately resided, containing 230 Acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Work Shop, Stables, &c. The plantation is handsomely situated, is well watered, and is as healthy as any situation in the country, is but six miles from Hillsborough, and near the Stage Road. Those disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN HART.

April 20.

Forwarding Agency.
THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior that they are still engaged in the Forwarding Agency, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Fayetteville.

Refer to Messrs. AYRE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5.

A few Barrels of Good FAMILY FLOUR, for sale by

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

June 1.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing, Printed Muslin, Gingham, French Calico, Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts, either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68

THE subscriber has on hand a neat assortment of

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Pistols, &c. &c.

which will be sold very low.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and dispatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68

New Monthly Magazine.
ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published a new and beautiful periodical, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work, entitled

The Gentleman's Magazine.

EDITED BY William E. Burton, Philadelphia.

To whom all original communications for the work will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfecting arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to insure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstract predilections, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "casual to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjuncts—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day. Essays, humorous and didactic—Graphic delineations of Men and Manners—Free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe—A series of original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be revised in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right Song, not otherwise to be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the largest and the cheapest monthly work issued in the United States.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 21.

BACON.
40,000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, and 2000 Pounds LARD.

For sale by A. PARKS.

March 2.

JOB-PRINTING.
Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.
Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6.

Newly Improved Saddles.

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT Steel Spring Seat Saddles, Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Saddles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.
P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43

FARMER'S HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodations, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.
February 21. 59

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable GENTLEMAN'S

External Diseases, viz:
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlow—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35

For Sale,
LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILIY FLOUR.

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 49

VALUABLE Printing Establishment For Sale.

THE Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer being anxious to resume the practice of the Law, would dispose of the Establishment to any gentleman, disposed to purchase. To any such, on application either in person or by letter, full information will be promptly given in reference to the circulation of the paper, its advertising and job patronage, its supply of Type, Presses, Office Furniture, &c. and also as to the terms on which it may be purchased. Without descending to the intricacy of pulling off the Establishment, the Editor will say that it possesses advantages and holds out inducements well worthy the attention of any gentleman who has the talents and the means to conduct a newspaper with energy and spirit.

April 27. 67

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.